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# ADDRESS

Delivered by the

## Hon. G. W. Ross,

On moving

the Second Reading of a Bill *re* University of Toronto,  
in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario,

on

**APRIL 1st, 1897.**

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**TORONTO:**  
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## ADDRESS DELIVERED

BY THE

# Hon. Geo. W. Ross

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On moving the Second Reading of a Bill for setting apart certain wild lands of the Crown for the benefit of the University of Toronto, and for the payment of the sum of \$7,000 in perpetuity in extinction of the claims of the University for the diversion of its endowments (April 1st, 1897).

The object of this Bill is to make restitution as far as possible to the University for lands and moneys which have been withheld or diverted in various ways during the last fifty years. I shall endeavor briefly and impartially to state the case as it appears from the documents placed in my hands by the Senate of the University and other sources of information at my disposal.

On the 3rd of July, 1797, the two branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada adopted an address to His Majesty, King George III, praying that he would apply a certain part of the waste lands of the Crown for the maintenance of a Grammar School and a University, "where the youth of the country might be enabled to perfect themselves in the different branches of liberal knowledge." On the 4th of November of the same year the Colonial Secretary signified his approval of the request made by the Legislature.

On the 1st of December, 1798, the Executive Council recommended that an appropriation of 500,000 acres, or ten townships, of the waste lands of the Crown be set apart to form a sufficient fund for the establishment and maintenance of four Grammar

Schools and a University. The Grammar Schools were to be established at Newark, Kingston, Cornwall and Sandwich, and the University at York. Through inadvertence, 170,719 acres of this appropriation were alienated by the Crown and given to various individuals. To make good these deficiencies other lands were substituted and the original endowment increased, placing at the disposal of the Crown a total area of 551,274 acres, of which 190,573 acres were applied for the establishment of Grammar Schools, leaving for University purposes 359,701 acres. In 1823 the management of the Grammar School lands was placed in the hands of a Provincial Board of Education appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor.

As the Charter for the establishment of a University was not obtained from the Imperial Government until 1827, the title to the lands intended for University purposes remained in the Crown, but, in 1828, the year after the Charter was granted, an Order-in-Council was passed on the 3rd of January, setting apart 225,944 acres "being part of the tracts of land reserved and set apart by His Majesty unto the Chancellor, President and Scholars of King's College at York in the Province of Upper Canada and to their successors forever." The right of the University to the remainder of the 359,701 acres has always been insisted upon by the University authorities. In the report of the University Commissioners laid before Parliament in 1851 it is stated that the residue of the grant of 1798 (that is deducting the grant to Grammar Schools) was regarded by the late Dr. Strachan, first President of the University, and by the Lieutenant-Governor, as only a portion of the Royal Grant which had been intended for the support of the contemplated University. This opinion was confirmed by the late Adam Crooks in a report made to the Lieutenant-Governor, dated 31st of January, 1881.

It seems tolerably clear, therefore, that the intention of the Legislature, expressed in its address to the Imperial Government, one hundred years ago, has not been carried out. I admit that after the lapse of one hundred years, it is somewhat difficult to pick up every link in the chain of evidence which one might desire. For instance, it is alleged, although the lands appropriated in 1828 were less in area by 130,000 acres than the lands to which the University was entitled, that they were nevertheless of greater value than the waste lands originally intended in the address of the Legislature of 1797 because they were Crown Reserves and within the

settled area of the country. In the letters patent, however, granting these lands to the University of King's College, it is distinctly stated that the 225,944 acres so exchanged were part of the tracts of land reserved and set apart by His late Majesty, and that these lands (viz the Crown Reserves) were granted that "a fund may the more easily and certainly be procured for the immediate aid of the said University." The letters patent are silent as to the disposition to be made of the remaining 130,000 acres of the land contained in the original reservation. May we not, therefore, with reason, assume that the grant of 1828 was made to meet a present emergency and that the remainder of the grant of the waste lands was merely held in abeyance. This has been the contention of the University authorities for over forty years and the Government felt it was a fitting thing in the year of Her Majesty's great Jubilee and on the 100th anniversary of the Act of Her Royal Ancestor, who first approved of the endowment of the University, that this obligation should be discharged and that the people of Ontario who have shared in the advantages of a University education, established by that endowment, should implement the intentions of the Legislature of Upper Canada in letter as well as in substance. There is no doubt that it was the original intention of the Legislature to endow both the Grammar Schools and the University with at least half a million acres of land. The Grammar Schools got their full share of this endowment, why not the University. And so its plea is not for a new or supplementary grant, but for a restoration of the lands which are its own by Royal Mandate as well as by Act of Parliament.

### Second Claim.

On the 23rd of May, 1826, an agreement was entered into by the Canada Company and Earl Bathurst, then Colonial Secretary, whereby the Company purchased 1,000,000 acres of land in Canada on the payment of from £15,000 to £20,000 sterling per year for a period of sixteen years, and out of the sum to be so paid into the Provincial Treasury, £1,000 sterling each year for sixteen years were to be applied for the erection of buildings for King's College to which a charter had been granted the previous year. It appears that the Canada Company paid into the Provincial Treasury the amount of £295,000 sterling, under its agreement with the Colonial Secretary for the lands mentioned, and that of this sum but £4,500 instead of £16,000 sterling had been paid to the authorities of

King's College ; the last payment being made in 1831. There is, therefore, still due and owing the sum of £11,500 sterling for over sixty years.

It may be argued that this grant was forfeited by the action of the University authorities. It is well known that the charter granted to King's College was distinctively sectarian, and that the Legislature repeatedly protested against the establishment of a University on a sectarian basis. The answer of the Colonial Secretary to the protests of the Legislature was practically "If you are not satisfied with the Charter which has been granted, surrender it to His Majesty who gave it, and surrender also the lands that have been granted for its endowment." The University authorities being all members of the Anglican Church were, however, satisfied with the Charter and declined to surrender it, and so the Colonial Office instructed the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Colborne, to withdraw the royal grant of £1,000 a year until the Legislature should pass such an Act for amending the original Charter of the University, as should be approved by the Sovereign. But although an Act was approved in 1837, amending the Charter, and although a University was opened in 1843 under the Charter so amended and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, representing the Crown, the Royal Bounty withdrawn in 1831 was never restored. It is contended on behalf of the University authorities that as the money was paid into the Provincial Treasury by the Upper Canada Company in fulfilment of its bargain with Earl Bathurst, and that as the Act of the Legislature, passed in 1837, was approved by the Crown, that the money so withheld should be applied to the purpose for which it was originally intended. This view was held by the University Council of the Province in a Minute adopted on the 29th of January, 1840, and addressed to Lord Sydenham, then Governor-General of Canada. The Minute of Council was in the following words: "The Council took into consideration the state of the Royal Grant of £1,000 sterling per annum, when it was stated that an arrear of seven and a half years was due on this grant to the College, amounting without interest, to £8,333 6s. 6d. currency. The Council deemed it expedient that an immediate application be made to His Excellency the Governor-General respecting these arrears, accompanied with a full statement of the circumstances under which they are claimed."

On the evidence as stated, Honorable Gentlemen can determine for themselves the equities of the case. If it is held that the



refusal of the University to surrender its Charter on the demand of the Colonial Secretary amounted to an absolute forfeiture of the sum to be paid by the Canada Company, then the University has no claim. If it be held, however, that the Parliament of Upper Canada was the trustee of the University for this money, it is difficult to see on what grounds moneys received into the Treasury as such trustee, could be diverted from the purpose for which they were intended. The Province of Quebec, since the Union of 1841, might fairly be held liable for its share of accrued interest on this money. But this distinction is of too refined a character to delay settlement, where such important interests are involved.

### Third Claim.

In 1828, the University authorities purchased from different persons certain lands in the City of Toronto, now known as the Queen's Park, and containing in all 171 acres, on which they had expended by way of purchase money and otherwise, up to 1849, the sum of \$59,440. In 1859 a lease was made to the City of Toronto of 49 acres for 999 years at a nominal rental of \$1 per year, subject to certain conditions as to police protection, etc. In 1853, an Act was passed by the Parliament of Canada expropriating certain portions of Queen's Park for public purposes, the object in view being to erect thereon a Government House and Parliament Buildings for the Legislature of Upper and Lower Canada. The Act provided that for the lands expropriated the University should receive, annually, a rental at the rate of 6 per cent. on the ascertained value of the lands to be taken. I have already stated that in 1843 Sir Charles Bagot had laid the foundation of what is known as the east wing of University Buildings of King's College. These buildings were on the lands expropriated by the Act of 1853. On the buildings so expropriated the University had expended, according to the report of the Bursar in 1856, the sum of \$119,140. Pending the erection of new buildings for its occupation, the University found temporary quarters in the old Parliament buildings. The property vacated in the park was, by direction of the Government, used for the purposes of an asylum. A copy of the memorandum of John A. Macdonald, then Attorney-General, to the Executive Council, directing that this building should be so used is to be found in the report of the Senate with regard to University claims. When it was determined that Ottawa should be the seat of government, the original proposal of erecting Parliament Buildings in the park, by the Executive Council, was

abandoned. In the meantime, however, the University had erected new buildings for its own use but so far had received nothing for the property expropriated, notwithstanding that the Senate, through its Chancellor, the late William Hume Blake, protested in the strongest terms against the action of the Government. This Assembly, condoned to a certain extent for the spoliation of the University by the Act of 1853, by paying for the buildings on the expropriated land the sum of \$30,000. The University authorities still allege that their claim against the Parliament of Ontario has not been fully discharged and that in addition to the loss it has sustained by being practically ejected from the buildings erected by its own money and the non-payment of any interest for over thirty years on the amount expended, and the non-payment of the 6 per cent. on the value of the lands which had been taken from the University, the present Parliament, which has succeeded to the possession of these lands and also to at least a portion of the liabilities of the old Parliament of Canada, should discharge those claims both in law and equity. They allege further that their claim is rather one of partnership in the welfare of the country than that of an adverse creditor, and that by the discharge of this claim they will be in a better position to assist the Legislature in preparing the people of the Province for the administration of such laws as the Legislature may see fit to pass from time to time.

Apart, however, from any claims in law or equity which the University may have upon the bounty of the Legislature, it must be remembered, that the University is in a peculiar sense the child of the State, that it was called into existence by the State and that it has no object to serve except the interests of the State. It is true that the original Charter granted to King's College provided for the establishment of a denominational University but Parliament acting for the whole people of Upper Canada refused its approval of such a Charter.

As was well said by Marshall Spring Bidwell, Chairman of the Committee of the Legislature to which the question of University education was referred :—“ A University adapted to the character and circumstances of the people would be the means of inestimable benefits to this Province. But to be of real service, the principles upon which it is established must be in unison with the general sentiments of the people. It should not be a school of politics or of sectarian views. It should have about it no appearance of partiality or exclusion. Its portals should be thrown open to all, and

upon none who enter should any influence be exerted to attach them to a particular creed or church. It should be a source of intellectual and moral light and animation, from which the glorious irradiations of literature and science may descend upon all with equal lustre and power. Such an institution would be a blessing to a country, its pride and glory. Most deeply, therefore, it is to be lamented that the principles of the Charter are calculated to defeat its usefulness, and to confine to a favored few all its advantages." Finally after ten years of contention the Charter was superseded by an Act of the Legislature to which the Royal Assent was given on the 3rd of March, 1837. By this Act the sectarian control provided by the original Charter was removed, and by other Acts passed in 1849 and 1853 its emancipation from all sectarian or denominational disability was completely effected. For over 40 years then the University has represented in the broadest sense of the term the Catholicity of education. While respecting the religious convictions of all, it grants exclusive privileges to none. The student who inscribes his name upon its register, does so without any sacrifice of religious or political opinion. It acknowledges no master but the Parliament by which it was created. It has but one mission and that is to make the people of Ontario the most intelligent, progressive and loyal of all the Provinces of the Dominion and in saying this let it not be supposed that I am reflecting upon the constitution of any other University. Happily for us in Canada, the right to partake of the fruit of the tree of knowledge is seldom hampered by any sectarian disability, even in Universities under denominational control.

The unprecedented growth of the University has largely increased the demands upon its revenues. Since its establishment the University has spent on buildings for the accommodation of its students \$652,000, of that sum \$242,000 have been expended within the last ten years, thus reducing its annual income by \$12,000. Were it not for this large expenditure to meet the actual necessities of its growth, there would have been no deficit. That this expenditure was absolutely necessary is evident when I state, that in 1854 the number of students enrolled in Arts was 84 and that this year the number enrolled is 957. For the same reason the teaching staff had to be increased. In 1871, the staff consisted of 9 professors and 6 lecturers; this year the staff consists of 20 professors (including associate professors), 22 lecturers and 4 fellows. The cost of maintaining so many additional buildings has also very greatly increased its running expenses.

But it is in its affiliations that the expansion of the University is most significant. For many years the University was a sort of "vox clamantis." With the exception of Knox College it had no affiliations. Its work either by examination or instruction touched no other educational interest, at least directly. Even its degrees had scant recognition in educational circles. In the last 20 years its relation to the educational forces of the country have undergone a most remarkable change. Following its affiliation with Knox College, came its affiliation with St. Michael's College, then with McMaster Hall, (abandoned when McMaster obtained University powers), then Wycliffe College accepted its literary teaching. Then the Toronto School of Medicine with 41 instructors and 293 students took shelter under its wide spreading branches, and most memorable of all in 1890 Victoria University, representing one-third of the people of the Province, suspended its powers as a University and joined its literary forces to those of Toronto University, and with a rapidity and enthusiasm almost as exciting as the Olympian games, one educational institution after another voluntarily accepted the imprimatur of the University with respect to its graduates till its alliances now number 13. In order that the House may feel what a great educational force the University has become, and how important it is that its work should be well done, let me read the names of the federated and affiliated institutions and the number of their instructors and students :—

	Instructors.	Students.
Victoria College . . . . .	15	236
St. Michael's College . . . . .	17	120
Wycliffe College . . . . .	6	40
Knox College . . . . .	8	112
School of Practical Science . . . . .	14	135
Trinity Medical College . . . . .	27	260
Woman's Medical College . . . . .	29	41
Dental College . . . . .	13	202
Pharmacy School . . . . .	4	100
Agricultural College . . . . .	16	168
College of Music . . . . .	50	550
Conservatory of Music . . . . .	48	765
Veterinary College . . . . .	11	154

Last year the University of Toronto examined 1,044 for standing in Arts, and 434 for standing in the subjects taught in affiliated schools and colleges, or 1,478 altogether.

Now when we consider that the professors and instructors in all the affiliated institutions, numbering over 300, turn their thoughts daily towards the University in order to take in the spirit by which it is animated, and that nearly 5,000 students look to it for the hall mark by which their professional standing is to be determined, Hon. Gentlemen can appreciate in some degree, the work which the University is doing and its claims upon the people and the Legislature of Ontario.

The mere fact that its graduates determine the character of our High School education and therefore the character and training of our Public School teachers, shows its far reaching influence. There is not a school so remote or so isolated in the land that does not echo in some form or other the instruction of the University lecture room, and whether we perceive it now or not, there can be no doubt that in the course of time the effect will be, to give greater dignity to the teaching profession and greater breadth and richness to the work of every school-room in the Province.

The claims of the University are also founded in the educational necessities of the Province. I am well aware that I am now treading upon disputed ground. That the State should provide the facilities for a higher education is not universally accepted as sound doctrine. But whether supplied by the State or by private bounty, it is nevertheless true, that no nation can attain complete development without it. Could we subtract from the wealth of Britain's achievements in statesmanship, in literature, in theology, in science, in military prowess, what she owes to her Universities and her great public schools, her place in the procession of the nations would be materially affected.

Besides it must not be forgotten that the centre of political gravity has shifted during the last fifty years. With the discussion of education came the extension of franchise. A few years ago a minority ruled, now the majority has obtained the mastery. The doctrine of the divine right of Kings has been exploded and in its place we have the divine right of the ballot box. But as those who rule the ballot box are equally fallible with the monarch whose authority they have repudiated, they must be trained in the philosophy and art of government. Calmness amid difficulties and dangers is essential to the development of national character. So is a generous appreciation of difference of opinion, of national traits of character and above all of those fundamental principles of justice and equity which underlie every administrative act, great and small.

The spirit of all University teaching of a truly national character is to strengthen the progressive elements of society, to raise the standard of duty and patriotism and self-sacrifice, and to protect from the agitator and demagogue the political forces which an extended franchise has created. Such a spirit is wanted in this enlightened Province to-day. It has become a necessity if we are to be prepared for nationhood for grappling with those greater political problems which our position on this continent and our relations with our neighbors to the south have forced upon us. Nor is it a new thing for a Province or a State to subvent its educational institutions. Britain aids her Universities by an annual grant from the Exchequer of £95,351. Germany, in 1888, paid out of the public treasury \$50,192,857 for education, of which sum \$3,769,405 went to her Universities. In 1896, France gave 10,160,944 francs as a state grant to her Faculties, as Universities and Colleges are called. In the United States in 1894-5, out of \$16,783,638 expended on University education \$2,954,483 came from State or municipal sources. I have tabulated a few Universities from the last report (1894-5) of Dr. Harris, the Commissioner of Education for the United States, as follows :

	State and municipal aid.	Total income.	Students.
Colorado . . . . .	\$ 60,000	\$ 65,000	396
Illinois . . . . .	183,269	244,677	814
Indiana . . . . .	40,000	78,000	771
Iowa . . . . .	68,354	131,384	1,133
Michigan . . . . .	231,722	433,914	2,818
Nebraska . . . . .	60,000	141,000	1,397
Ohio . . . . .	91,956	164,079	805
Pennsylvania . . . . .	70,121	409,376	2,398
Wisconsin . . . . .	274,150	389,150	1,520

The following States give annual grants to their Universities, viz.:—Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Kansas, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin. Small grants may be given by other States in a few cases, but those I have mentioned are the most important. The University of Toronto has not called upon the State for any aid, and even now her contention is that if allowed the possession of her own estates she will do her work unaided by the state. But even if special aid were required there is no reason why it should be refused. Our school system is an organic whole. The University is as much the child of the State as the Public or High School and in the development of national

ideals of scholarship, of enterprise, of patriotism and of leadership is just as necessary as elementary education. Baron Stein founded the University of Berlin after the overthrow of the Prussians at Jena. He had his justification and reward in the triumph of Germany at Sedan. The strongest forces in the United States in defence of a sound currency were the educated forces of the North Atlantic States. Whence came those many scientific discoveries which within the last few years have so completely revolutionized the practice of medicine and the pathology of disease. Simson, Pasteur and Koch are the product of University training. Nature has not yet unfolded a tithe of her mysteries. We want to share in the honor of converting waste material into products of industrial value, in testing the ores and minerals of the Province, that the world may know what a treasure house we have, and that our children, as well as ourselves, may enjoy the bounties which a generous Providence stored away for us ages and ages ago, if we only have the skill and energy to take possession of them.

This is a decade of great anniversaries. In 1892, the hundredth anniversary of the establishment of Constitutional Government in Upper Canada was commemorated with becoming ceremonial. The privileges conceded to us by the Imperial Government with respect to the administration of the affairs of the Province, and the stimulus which this concession gave to the development of the country and the loyalty of our people cannot be over-estimated. It was the morning star of Responsible Government ; it was the harbinger of that full measure of civil and religious liberty which amid difficulties and perplexities, not a few, we have wrought out for ourselves in later years ; it was the corner stone of that larger Dominion which has given Canada a first place in that great Colonial brotherhood to which we belong.

In 1893, we celebrated the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America and demonstrated beyond question to the old world that on the new continent the arts and sciences, intelligence and morality had found a congenial home. This year we celebrate two anniversaries of special interest. It will be 400 years on the 24th day of June since John Cabot planted the Royal Standard of England on Canadian soil and on the 20th of June Her Gracious Majesty will have reigned the full period of sixty years over an empire the greatest in the world's history and with a devotion to her duties as "mother, wife and queen" which has made her life as lovely as her reign is glorious. Let me add to this list another—the 100th anniversary of

the Legislature of Upper Canada which gave birth to our High Schools and our Provincial University. I envy the Legislature of 1797 the honorable place it has obtained in the history of Canada as the friend of higher education.

When we consider the condition of the country, the difficulties of transportation, the isolation of the settlers, and their terrible privations, we cannot but admire their heroic confidence in the future of the country. Nothing but such a spirit would have ever conceived the idea of a university. They could scarcely hope that their own families or even those of the next generation would avail themselves of its privileges. And yet with a forethought and large heartedness which we should not forget, they anticipated the better days on which we have entered, and the greater needs of a larger civilization, which we now enjoy. That they were wisely counselled by the Lieutenant-Governor, John Graves Simcoe, is no disparagement of their judgment. And while we show our respect for him, as we purpose to do by erecting a statue to his memory, let us show our respect for the Legislature, whose successors we are, by completing its good intentions and settling on its behalf obligations which have been held in abeyance for over half a century.

**Letter from Chancellor Boyd respecting University  
claims to compensation re Queen's Park.**

OSGOODE HALL,

Toronto March 4th, 1897.

JOHN HOSKIN, Esq., Q.C., LL.D., etc., etc.,  
Toronto.

DEAR DR. HOSKIN,—As a member of the University Senate I write to you, as a member of the same and also a member of the Board of Trustees. As the Government proposes to make a land grant to the University of Toronto in settlement of the outstanding and long-urged claim in respect to the lands originally set apart for purposes of higher education which were never actually appropriated for that purpose, it is an opportune season to deal with other pending claims. These are fully set forth in the reports published by order of the Legislative Assembly in 1895. I would urge that these should now be dealt with in the same fair, final and comprehensive way as is contemplated with regard to the land claim.



These money claims are of various character, but I do not take time to go over all—one seems to me so especially and legally just that I single it out from the rest. It is that relating to the occupation rent of the old stone building and premises now covered by the site of the new Parliament Buildings in the Queen's Park. A large portion of the park was taken possession of by the Government in 1853, and a smaller portion of it was from then till 1869 continuously in that possession without any compensation being made to the University, the owner of the land.

This possession was taken under the Act of 1853, 16 Vict., cap. 161, and although by that Act (sec. 2) provision is made for paying at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the value of the property taken, yet no valuation was arrived at or payment made on that or any other basis.

No question as to the Statute of Limitations can arise, for, by the terms of the Act in the same session, 16 Vict. cap. 189, s. 46, all the University property was vested in the Crown as royal trustee. Hence the acquisition of part of the trust property in the park for the use of the Crown, representing the Government and the public, merely makes the justice of the claim to be compensated more emphatic.

The University Commission of 1863 computed the money value of the claim up to 1862 to be \$27,500, though reckoning at a five per cent. rate instead of the higher rate indicated in the statute. To this has to be added the rental from 1862 to 1869, which, with the accretions of interest, will make it of much larger dimensions, but this and the other money claims are matters for adjustment with the Government.

It is better for all concerned to arrive at a fair and reasonable result as to money values by the methods of conference and compromise rather than to incur the delay and outlay involved in resorting to arbitration or other judicial intervention, though I do not think the University would lose relatively in amount thereby, if a mutual settlement fails.

This may be used in any way to forward the desired result.

Very truly yours,

(Signed.) J. A. BOYD.

4th March, 1897.

## University Endowments in the following States of the Union.

State.	Federal grants of land and script for Universities.	Total federal grants of money up to the year 1895. (Last report.)	State grants of land to the Universities up to 1890. (Last report.)	Total grants of money by the State to the Universities up to the year 1895. (Last report.)	Total amount of the productive endowments of the Universities up to the year 1894. (Last report)	Amount of income of Universities for the year 1894. (Last report.)
	Acres.	\$	Acres.	\$	\$	\$
New York .....	990,000	105,000	....	890,241	22,576,060	2,336,930
Pennsylvania ....	780,000	105,000	25,455	1,345,027	9,828,908	1,305,833
Ohio .....	699,120	105,000	* .....	930,859	6,652,697	974,295
Illinois .....	526,080	105,000	....	879,900	8,249,590	1,155,185
Indiana .....	436,080	105,000	....	2,054,500	3,020,582	578,763
Tennessee .....	400,000	105,000	....	.....	2,140,740	332,788
Missouri .....	376,080	105,000	.....	2,554,837	2,955,958	542,472
Massachusetts ..	360,000	105,000	46,000	2,049,953	14,868,871	2,027,567
Wisconsin .....	332,160	105,000	.....	2,421,803	1,378,743	498,487
Kentucky .....	330,000	105,000	40,000	375,177	1,387,453	226,327
Virginia .....	300,000	105,000	20,412	2,850,902	2,367,982	355,910
Alabama .....	286,080	105,000	.....	419,090	604,700	168,493
Iowa ... ..	286,080	105,000	....	1,630,627	2,196,898	494,789
Michigan .....	286,080	105,000	.....	4,191,655	2,117,641	706,321
Georgia . ....	270,000	105,000	40,000	645,482	940,217	129,649
New Hampshire.	251,000	105,000	78,000	265,934	1,156,622	180,729
Maine. ....	210,000	105,000	19,200	387,718	1,540,600	152,079
Maryland ... ..	210,000	105,000	....	1,188,222	3,164,443	400,782

\* Virginia Military Lands, amount not known. The net receipts from sales thereof to June 30th, 1894, are \$42,300.14.

## University Endowments.—Continued.

State.	Federal grants of land and script for Universities.		Total federal grants of money up to the year 1895. (Last report)		State grants of land to the Universities up to 1890. (Last report)		Total grants of money by the State to the Universities up to the year 1895. (Last report.)		Total amount of the productive endowments of the Universities up to the year 1894. (Last report.)		Amount of income of Universities for the year 1894. (Last report.)	
	Acres	\$	Acres.	\$	Acres.	\$	\$	\$	\$			
New Jersey . . .	210,000	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California . . . . .	195,080	105,000	.....	2,533,268	.....	2,730,383	.....	484,938	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut . . .	180,000	105,000	.....	301,686	.....	5,323,295	.....	734,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas . . . . .	136,050	105,000	.....	1,406,482	.....	1,171,552	.....	419,353	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska . . . . .	136,050	105,000	.....	993,195	.....	.....	.....	248,730	.....	.....	.....	.....